FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 6, 1847. [NO. 1570.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE LOW.

400 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, received per W. B. Meares.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 28. 69-3w

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

J. N. BAIRD.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they take those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, A. D. 1847.

John Carmichael and Catharine his wife, Alexander McCormack and Jennet McCormack by their Guardian John Carmichael, James McCormack, Daniel Murdock McCormack, Dougald McCormack, Archibald C. McCormack, Duncan C. McCormack, and Dugald T. McCall and Margaret his wife, *vs* John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife.

Petition for the Sale of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said John C. McCormack, Daniel Carmichael and Nancy his wife, and William W. Davis and Mary his wife, to be and appear at the next term of this honorable Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition of the Plaintiffs, otherwise that the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Wortley Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and the 71st year of American Independence.

J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. $4 25] 63-6w

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR.

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Hermetically Sealed.

OYSTERS, Lobsters, Fresh Salmon, Halibut, Haddock, and Sardines. Received this day and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

—ALSO—

4 boxes Lemons,
1 half barrel Tamarinds.
June 21, 1847. 68-3w

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!
Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

Richmond Male Academy.

THE second Session for 1847 of this Institution will begin on the 15th of July, proximo, under the direction of Mr. George A. Howard, Principal.

Rockingham, June 17, 1847. 68-4w

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

On Consignment.

A FINE trotting MARE in harness. Apply to JACKSON JOHNSON,
Wagon Yard.
May 29, 1847. 68tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

McKellar & McRae,
Lumber and Timber Agents and Grocers,

KEEP constantly on hand, all kinds of GROCERIES, Farmers' Implements, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., which they will sell low for cash or approved credit, at the Store formerly occupied by Hall & Armstrong, on North Water street.

Wilmington, N. C., May 25, 1847. 65-2m

TRINITY SCHOOL,
Eight miles West of Raleigh, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS School for boys will be opened on the 8th day of July. Terms, for a session of 5 months, including board, washing, &c., and Tuition in Latin, Greek, French, and English, $87 50. Provision will be made for Tuition in Instrumental Music and in Drawing, &c., for which the usual extra charge will be made. In vocal music, instruction will be given without charge.

Pupils will be fitted for entrance into any class in College, or will be carried through an entire Collegiate course, at the option of Parents.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over 14 years of age.

A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions, will be required. This will consist in Summer, of a roundabout of dark Summer cloth, with white vest and pantaloons; in winter of a roundabout and pantaloons of dark gray cloth with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require 8 shirts, 6 pairs of stockings or socks, 6 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, night clothes; &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Till the opening of the School, application for admission to be made to the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Raleigh.

June 5, 1847. 67-8w

LIVERY STABLE.
D. G. Humphrey

HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Briggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good Horses and easy vehicles, Carriages, Carioles, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH, in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.

May 22, 1847. 67-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Archibald Buchan, one of the Executors of Archibald Black, dec'd, *vs.* Hugh Black and others, heirs at Law of Archibald Black, dec'd.

PETITION FOR PROBATE OF WILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Black, Kenneth Black, Duncan A. W. Patterson, and John B. Patterson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons, they being some of the next of kin of said Archibald Black, dec'd, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Archibald Black, shall not be admitted to probate, otherwise the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Archibald Black, dec'd, will be admitted to probate, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $4] 67

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

David W. Wilson *vs.* John J. Alston.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John J. Alston, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Defendant to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of July next, then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1847, and 71st of Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $3] 67

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1847.

Alworth King and others *vs.* Stephen King and others.

Petition for sale of 80 acres of Land, for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, Hardy Moore and wife Patsey, Michael King, Nathan King, and Jethro King, the Defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Defendants do appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

PATRICK MURPHY, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $3 50. 65-6w

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silicias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; Shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments.
W. C. J. & CO.

NEW
DRY GOODS
Cash Bargain Store.

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

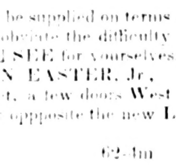
As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share at least of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock, too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going further. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.,
North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
May 10. 62-4m

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 56tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon: or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received
E. J. HALE.
May 17.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to
June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply.

EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 53-tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.

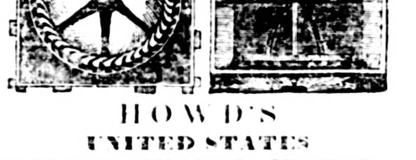
41 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

July 1847. 59-eowly



HOWD'S
UNITED STATES
PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers having purchased of the United States Water Wheel Company, the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying south of the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that they hold themselves in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. Our patterns have been so improved, that a competent Mill Wright could soon put the wheels in operation. The Spout and Gate, for the small Wheels, are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are hundreds of them running at the north, and a few in Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates are here attached—the northern will be sent to any one that may wish to see them. These Wheels have displaced all other wheels known to the subscribers.

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up, feels competent to undertake the most important Jobs.

The price of the above named Wheels has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscribers, and we feel confident that we shall be able to give satisfaction to all that order our wheels.

For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. HURT, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS,
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 20, 1847. 64-3m

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in my mill eighteen months since, that ground, upon trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co., Va.,
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatuing Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

POETRY.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A BENEDICT TO A BACHELOR.

Don't tell me "you haven't got time"—
That other things claim your attention:
There's not the least reason or rhyme
In the wisest excuse you can mention.
Don't tell me about "other fish,"
You duty is done when you buy 'em;
And you never will relish the dish,
Unless you've a woman to "fry 'em."

You may dream of poetical fame,
But the story may chance to miscarry;
The best way of sending one's name
To posterity, Charles, is to marry.
And here I am willing to own—
And soberly thinking upon it—
I'd very much rather be known
Through a beautiful son than a sonnet.

Don't be frighten'd at querulous stories,
By gossiping grumblers related,
Who argue that marriage a bore is,
Because they've known people mis-mated.
Such fellows, if they had their pleasure,
Because some "bad bargains" are made,
Would propose as a sensible measure,
To lay an embargo on trade!

Then, Charles, bid your doubting good-bye,
And dismiss all fantastic alarms;
I'll be sworn you've a girl in your eye,
That you ought to have had in your arms;
Some beautiful maiden—God bless her!
Unencumbered with pride or with pelf;
Of every true charm the possessor,
And given to no fault but yourself.

To procrastination be deaf!
(A caution which came from above.)
The scoundrel's not only "the thief
Of time," but of beauty and love.
Then delay not a moment to win
A prize that is truly worth winning;
Celibacy, Charles, is a sin,
And sadly prolific of sinning.

I could give you a bushel of reasons
For choosing the double estate:
It agrees with all climates and seasons,
Though it may be adopted *too late*.
To one's parents 'tis gratefully due:
Just think what a terrible thing
'Twould have been, sir, for me and for you,
If *ours* had neglected the ring.

Don't search for an "angel" a minute;
For suppose you succeed in the sequel,
After all, the deuce would be in it,
For the match would be mighty unequal;
The angels, it must be confessed,
In *this* world are rather uncommon;
And allow me, dear Charles, to suggest,
You'll be better content with a *woman*.

THE PRAIRIES.

Bryant has written a delightful poem—second only to his "Thanatopsis"—on these "gardens of the desert." A poetical contributor to the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press has also apostrophyzed them, but in a more practical and familiar style. He says:

Great Western waste of bottom land,
Flat as a pancake, rich as grease!
Where gnats are full as big as toads,
And 'skeeters are as big as geese!
O, lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffaloes and snakes prevail!
The first with dreadful-looking face,
The last with dreadful-sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel's rump,
And be a yankee-doodle beggar,
Than where they never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever-'n'-ager.

READING THE WILL.

BY MRS. ABDY.

This morning I received a note from my affianced bride, Constance Graham, requesting me to attend at two o'clock that day at the house of her late uncle in Harley-street, for the purpose of hearing his will read. I had the greatest pleasure in complying with this invitation. I had really begun to fancy that old Mr. Graham was going to remain perpetually on the earth, like Mrs. Norton's "Undying One;" he was always on the point of death, and always cured, and better than ever in the course of a few days; last month the cold water system seemed completely to renovate him, but he suddenly relapsed, departed from the world, and left fifty thousand pounds and a will behind him.—Though Constance is the prettiest and most amiable girl of my acquaintance, I had determined never to marry her while her uncle lived; he had frequently proclaimed her his heiress, but as frequently took offence at something or at nothing in her behaviour, and bequeathed his wealth to a hospital, prison, or lunatic asylum. I felt quite easy on the present occasion, for Mrs. Bates, Mr. Graham's house-keeper, had given me information that, only an hour before her master's death, he had told her he had handsomely provided for Constance. I felt, however, that it was my policy to appear ignorant of that circumstance, Constance being very romantic, and Constance's mother very suspicious.

At the appointed time I walked into the drawing-room in Harley-street; the very few relatives of the old gentleman were assembled. There was Constance, looking as Hebe might have looked if Hebe had ever worn crape and bombazine; Constance's mother, looking stiff, cross, and uneasy; an elderly female cousin, and a stripling nephew of the deceased. I feared none of them. I knew that Mr. Graham disliked his fine lady sister-in-law, despised the servility of his elderly cousin, and dreaded the frolics of his stripling nephew. I seated myself by Constance, and in a soft tone began to protest my affection and disinterestedness. "Knowing the caprice of your uncle, my beloved," I said, "I have every reason to conclude that I shall hear you are disinherited; this, however, will be of little moment to me; I have enough for comfort, though not for luxury, and, as the song beautifully says—

"Still fixed in my heart be it never forgot
That the wealth of the cottage is love."

"I fancy, Mr. Chilton," said Constance's mother, looking excessively sneering and shrewish, "that it is pretty well known that my daughter is the sole heiress of her uncle's wealth."

"Indeed, madame!" I replied, with a start of surprise, "I was not aware that any surmise was hazarded concerning the contents of Mr. Graham's will."

"I have heard a surmise hazarded," sharply interposed the elderly cousin, "that Mr. Graham was not in his senses when he made it."

"The mind must be both base and weak," retorted Constance's mother, "which could give credence to such a rumor." And forthwith a sparring dialogue took place between the two ladies, during which I whispered to Constance a page of Moore's poetry done into prose.

Temple now entered the room, the solicitor and intimate friend of the late Mr. Graham; he was a handsome young man, and had presumed at one time to lift his eyes to Constance; he opened the will, and we all became mutely attentive. Oh, what a disappointment awaited us! Three thousand pounds were bequeathed to Constance, (this was the old fellow's idea of a handsome provision!) Five hundred pounds to the elderly cousin, ditto to the stripling nephew, small legacies to the servants, and the remainder of his wealth to found a cold water establishment for the reception of those who were not rich enough to pay a gratuity for being half drowned. Temple read the names of the attesting witnesses, and then refreshed himself with sherry and biscuits. As he was a friend of the family, his presence was no restraint on conversation.

"That will ought to be disputed," said Constance's mother, looking very red: "I do not believe Mr. Graham was in his senses when he made it."

"I thought," said the elderly cousin with a sneer, "that the mind must be both base and weak which could give credence to such a surmise."

"Dear mamma!" said Constance, "do not be discomposed; I am very well contented—I shall not be quite a portionless bride." Constance here held out her delicate white hand to me—I affected not to see it.

"My dear Miss Graham," I said, "do not believe me so cruel and selfish as to wish to plunge you into poverty."

"I thought you said that your income was sufficient for every comfort," remarked the stripling nephew.

I did not condescend to answer him, but continued; "No, Constance, though it breaks my heart to do so, I give you back your freedom, saying, in the pathetic words of Haynes Bayly, 'May your lot in life be happy, undisturbed by thoughts of me!'" I was just making for the door, leaving Constance looking more like Niobe than Hebe, when Temple said, "I think the party had better remain till I have read the codicil."

I reseated myself in amaze, and Temple forthwith read that the testator, being convinced that he had received no benefit from the cold water system, revoked and rescinded his legacy to it, bequeathing the same to his beloved niece, Constance Graham.

"Constance! dear Constance!" I exclaimed, in the softest of tones. But Constance looked neither like Hebe nor Niobe, but as stern and severe as Medea. I then attacked Temple. "Is it legal," I said, "only to read part of a will?"

"I read every word of the will," he replied, "and, having greatly fatigued myself by so doing, I trust that it was perfectly legal to refresh myself with a glass of sherry before I read the codicil."

I was going to utter some further remarks, when Constance's mother said, "Good morning, Mr. Chilton!" in a tone of voice which left me no alternative but to echo her leave-taking, and I descended the stairs, pursued by a smothered laugh from the party in the drawing-room, returned home in very low spirits, and entered my adventure or rather mis-adventure in my diary, deducing from it this valuable piece of advice to gentlemen in search of fortune: "Never believe that a will is concluded till you have inquired whether there is any codicil to it."

A letter from an officer of the Virginia regiment, (whom, from the initials, we conjecture to be Capt. James F. Preston, of the Montgomery volunteers,) in the last Lynchburg Virginian, refers to the battle of Monterey in the following terms:

"The day we left, we came within three miles of Monterey and seven of the Camp, marching all day up the Valley of Monterey, as it is called, then through the town, over the battle field, by the Black Fort, in sight of the Bishop's Palace, to the Camp of the Old Hero. Tired, weary and sore footed as we were, when we passed over this scene, where our countrymen had won such honor, each man stepped firmer and looked prouder and more of a soldier.—Well may the people of the United States be proud of the battle of Monterey and those who fought it. The taking of the town I consider one of the greatest feats of this age. None can appreciate it who have not seen the place. There are those who found fault with Gen. Taylor for the capitulation and say he ought to have taken it. I venture to say, if they had been in the two days' fight, and still had the strongest part of the city and the fort to take, they would have urged upon the General to sign the capitulation. My opinion (after seeing the place,) is that agreeing to the capitulation displayed more generalship than any thing he has done in Mexico. Put 12,000 Americans in the town and all Mexico could not take it.—Each house is a fort; each corner of the street a bastion, with all its angles perfectly protected, so that there would have been a fort to take every hundred yards, and the taking of each added nothing to the strength of the advancing party."

Of *Don Zack*, the writer thus speaks:

"The day after we reached here, I went to wait on Gen. Taylor, with our Major, Flem, and Lieut. Bryan. The General received us quite kindly, and like a quiet, well bred gentleman. His tent is about two hundred yards from ours, and just such a one as the officers of our regiment have. He is a better looking man than I expected to see, and talks sensibly and pleasantly, without any effort at display, or any desire to impress his hearers with the idea that he is a great man.—From the little I have seen of him, (independently of what I have heard,) I take him to be not a man of *genius*, perhaps not of the first order of talents, but certainly a man of capital sense, great judgment and moral firmness, with a well balanced mind and perfect self-control, which necessarily gives him control of all who are about him, and admirably qualifying him for the post he now fills. None other could govern the men he has to deal with as he does—but more of him hereafter."

THE PROSPECT FINANCIAL.

A Sagacious Merchant.—But for the temporary foreign demand for our breadstuffs, provisions, &c., at much enhanced prices, it is clear to every man of business that the Administration would have run upon a rock some months past. Europe required large quantities of the staff of life—a most unusual thing—with which we supplied her to the extent of about forty millions of dollars. The balance of trade was therefore greatly in our favor; coin was imported in abundance. This importation having enhanced the value of foreign exchanges nearly to par value, it will come no more except in small quantities. It is reasonable to estimate the *import* of coin at about the amount *exported* through the hands of paymasters, &c., to be paid out, and of course retained, in Mexico. It will readily be perceived that if the crops of Europe of last year had not been very short, we should by this time have been in this country very short of coin.

Now for the prospect financial. If the war continues a year longer—and it is thought by many that it will—all must admit that it will cost at least fifty millions of dollars more, and that sum in "the hard;" and the question comes up, shall we be in the receipt of coin from Europe during this time? Certainly not. By last advices from Europe, it appears that unusually large orders from this country (in consequence of the tariff of 1846) were in course of execution, which must sooner or later change the balance of trade; i. e. we shall get in debt to Europe, and then, instead of receiving large amounts of coin, we must send it back, *nolens volens*.—Here, then, arises another question, can we, at the same time, spare large sums of coin for Europe and Mexico without crippling the Treasury, banks, &c? If Mr. Secretary Walker has not time to answer, will his fugleman, *Monsieur Nous Verrons*, do it for him? We all know the prospect of the crops in Europe is most promising. Breadstuffs have fallen materially, and it is therefore reasonable to say that Europe will not require much, if any, of our promising grain crops. The tariff of 1846 will work bad enough by-and-by, without a war on our hands at the same time. With both on our hands, the time is not far distant when we must be a "used up" people, financially. One or the other should be arrested. I am opposed to both.

CASSANDRA.

Bad luck, as well as mischance and misfortune, are all the daughters of misconduct, and sometimes mother of success, prosperity, and advancement. To be thrown on one's resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune. Had Franklin entered Philadelphia with a thousand dollars in his pocket instead of one shilling and ninepence, as he did, in all probability he would have gone on a "spree," instead of hunting up employment, and died at thirty-five from driving tandem teams, and drinking brandy smashes, instead of living to the green old age of eighty, and dying a philosopher, whose amusement was the taming of the thunderbolts and bottling up lightning. Had Napoleon's father been the owner of a princely estate, his son would never have got to be emperor. A good kick out of doors is better for a boy than all the rich uncles in the world. One never tries to swim so hard as when he has to do it or drown. To be a rich man's son is the greatest misfortune that can befall a young man, mentally speaking. Who fill our offices?—not the children of the rich or the sons of the opulent. A knowledge of starch and debauchery is all a rich man's sons aspire to. The parlor is the scene of their oratory, and hair-oil the care of their souls—poor creatures!—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

A man some years ago was indicted in the Grand Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, for the crime of petit larceny. The evidence was heard, upon which it clearly appeared that the defendant had been guilty of stealing "one bag of corn worth two dollars and twenty cents." Nothing daunted by the array of facts against his client, the lawyer rose, and poured out an argument two hours in length. When he concluded, the jury retired, and, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "petit larceny." The attorney moved for a new trial, which was granted by the Court, and the case again brought before the jury. This time the lawyer spoke three hours and a half, the result of which was a verdict by the jury of "guilty of grand larceny." Again the attorney rose to move a new trial. He squared himself, and commenced in a style of grandiloquence worthy of an itinerant tragedian. He had spoken but a few words when the prisoner rushed forward, seized him violently by the arm and said: "Hush, hush, for Heaven's sake, hush! Another speech will hang me as sure as I'm a living man."

Taking Advice Literally.—A prudent master advised his drunken servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks after, the master asked the man how much he had added to his store?—"Faith, nothing at all," said he, "it all went yesterday. I did as you bid me; it rained very hard yesterday, and it all went!"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, 23d ult.

Letters were received in town yesterday, from the city of Mexico, under date of the 2d inst., mentioning that Santa Anna had withdrawn his letter of resignation, *under the apprehension that it would be accepted*. This only goes to show the extent to which sincerity forms a portion of the character of this redoubted hero, who is continually boasting of his *amor de la patria*, and of his readiness to lay down his life and immolate himself as a victim for his country's welfare. The Capital is represented as being in a state of complete confusion and anarchy; and as the letters do not mention that any steps have been taken to fortify the city against the approach of our troops, we presume that Gen. Scott will find the Halls of the Montezumas an easy conquest.

VERA CRUZ, June 11th, 1847.

Gentlemen—Colonel Banks yesterday came in with a small party from the train, which had halted, and was hourly expecting a renewal of the attack from the Mexicans, who were gathered in the road and chaparals ahead in large force.

The attack was made suddenly, and by a small party, upon an advanced party of dragoons, who with Col. M'Intosh the commander of the escort, were half a mile ahead of the wagons. This party, *well mounted and well armed*, retreated—or fell back—upon the main body, before an inferior force of Mexicans, an occurrence, the first of its kind during this war, and I sincerely hope it may be the last.

The guerilas, thus inspired with confidence, took advantage of the confusion produced, and avoiding the troops as much as possible, fell upon the wagons and mules, which were stretched along a distance of some four miles, and were guarded along their whole line by a number of troops not exceeding four hundred—many of these, of course, rushed forward for their share in the fight, leaving large sections of the train entirely unprotected. The consequence was, that twenty-eight wagons, and between one hundred and two hundred pack mules, became the property of the guerillas.

The train left Santa Fe with one hundred and thirty-two wagons, and from five to six hundred pack mules—so you will observe the loss forms a very large percentage. I am glad to learn by a letter which I have seen from Maj. Bennett, the paymaster who had charge of the money which went up in the train, that not one of the wagons containing the government funds was taken, although a considerable sum belonging to officers was taken in the different baggage wagons. The most important of our losses were the ordnance stores, with which some of the captured were loaded. About six or eight of our men had been killed, and some fifteen or twenty wounded, during the engagement, and the Mexican loss was supposed to be much greater. Unpleasant stories are current, touching the habits and condition, at a particular juncture, of an important personage attached to the escort. This, with other matters, will, I presume, form a subject for the investigation of a court martial.

One Day Later from Vera Cruz.—The steamship Fashion arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, via Brazos Santiago. She left the former port on the 17th inst., the day after the James L. Day.

We have no letters from Gen. Scott's army by this arrival, or from the city of Vera Cruz. We cannot learn that there had been any later arrival in that city from the army above; we presume there was none. The most contradictory rumors are said to prevail in Vera Cruz in regard to Gen. Scott's movements. We prefer to give none of them, having no faith in them. We have no confirmation of the truth of a report that the Mexicans had made overtures to Gen. Scott for peace, though Capt. Ivy heard the same report brought by Capt. Wood. We are now more than ever convinced that the rumor was without foundation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

LATER FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott's Departure from Puebla—No Negotiations for Peace—Withdrawal of Troops from Jalapa—Gen. Pillow's Departure from Vera Cruz—Santa Anna still President—Almonte in Prison—Confusion of Parties in Mexico—Cabinet changes—Intercepted Despatches, &c. &c.

The steamship Palmetto arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 18th inst. She touched at Tampico on the 20th and Brazos Santiago on the 21st inst.

Although we are not in possession of letters from Mr. Kendall, we have advices upon which we place every reliance as to the movements of Gen. Scott. An express from Puebla, by the route of Cordova, had arrived at Vera Cruz, announcing that Gen. Scott commenced his march upon the city of Mexico on the 16th inst.

We hear not a word more in regard to the overtures for peace said to have been made to Gen. Scott. That he marched on the 16th we have no doubt.

Another express had arrived at Vera Cruz from Jalapa, which announces that all the sick had left there on the 15th inst. for Perote under a small escort. Col. Childs was to leave the following day with all the garrison. Gen. Shields would accompany him. The road between Jalapa and Puebla is represented as free from guerilla parties of any kind.

About one thousand troops left Vera Cruz on the 17th inst., under the command of Maj. Gen. Pillow, to join the army of Gen. Scott.

The Spanish renegade named La Vega, who lately repaired to Vera Cruz in company with the veracious Col. Mata from this city, is represented to us as already in command of a strong guerilla party.

By the express from Jalapa we have no intelligence of Gen. Cadwallader, as the rider came by a circuitous route to avoid the predatory parties on the road.

By this arrival we have received papers from the city of Mexico of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of June. Our previous files came down to the 29th of May. The intermediate dates we have not yet received, and presume they have been forwarded by some sailing vessel. We have only had time to glance hastily at the papers before us, from which we glean the following:

Santa Anna still remains in power. His resignation we presume was withdrawn; for it is intimated that a majority of Congress was anxious to accept it. His administration, in consequence of this feeling in Congress, has entirely changed its policy and thrown itself into the arms of the *puros*. One great section of the *puros*, however, is not conciliated by this movement; the adherents of Gomez Farias and Gen. Almonte still continue their opposition to the Administration. Senor Rejon, the former friend of Farias, is said to be the main support of Santa Anna's administration, although he holds no public office. He is denounced as a man without principle, a truckier, &c.

It is represented that opinions were never more divided in the capital than at present. No party seems to have decided upon what course to take. At one time the *puros* and the *moderados* appear inclined to unite upon a dissolution of Congress, and leave every thing in the hands of Santa Anna; and then again the *puros* talk of recalling the absent members of their party, and of having a working majority to carry their measures. In the mean time a quorum of Congress cannot often be collected. If we give no intelligible account of the designs of parties and the Government, it is because such confusion and anarchy never before existed in the city of Mexico, by the admission of all.

An important financial measure of Anaya's administration has been summarily abrogated by Santa Anna, in deference, as he says, to public opinion. This has led to the resignation of Senor Baranda, who was not consulted as to the repeal of the measure. Senor Lafragua was then nominated in his place as head of the State Department, but this appointment gave dissatisfaction to the *puros*, who remonstrated against it. The result was not known.

Gen. Almonte was still in prison, nor are we able to learn any thing more definite as to the nature of his offence, his trial not having yet come on.

The State of Chihuahua voted unanimously for Gen. Santa Anna for President. This is the only additional State the vote of which is given in the papers before us. The votes were to be opened on the 15th of the present month. Our impression is that Congress will have to make choice between the two highest candidates, as no one will probably receive a majority of all the votes. On various occasions Congress has displayed great respect for Gen. Herrera, which leads to the opinion that he will be chosen.

We find no mention made of the measures taken for the defence of the capital. The papers say that Gen. Scott pretended to his troops that they would march into Mexico on the 15th inst., but that this was a mere boast in order to keep up the spirits of his men; that he was in no condition to move, lacking reinforcements.

Letters from Puebla to the capital represent Gens. Scott and Worth as saying that if Santa Anna has charge of the defence of the city of Mexico, they will be able to take it with the loss of two or three hundred men only; but that if Bravo or Valencia command, it will cost them more dear. The *Republicano* derides this gossip, though it sounds very natural to us.

The Government is urged by letters from Puebla and its vicinity to fall upon Scott, now he is weak, and crush him. They say he has really but a little over 5000 men, though he pretends to have 7000. They seem to dread lest Gen. Taylor should proceed to join Gen Scott.

The propositions which Mr. Trist is authorized to make are said by the Mexicans to be that each Republic shall name three commissioners to discuss the claims of the United States, and that if Mexico will not consent to this, then the war is to be prosecuted.

We find in the *Republicano* of the 7th inst., a long despatch from the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott, dated the 30th of April. It informs him that by the end of June the President supposes Gen. Scott will have twenty, and Gen. Taylor ten thousand men under their respective commands. It asks for the views of Gen. Scott on various questions suggested, and gives him directions how to operate with disaffected Mexican States. The *Republicano* regards this latter portion as very important, but pronounces the Secretary's representations as to the number of troops to be in the field utterly false. How this letter was intercepted we are not informed.

The Mexicans appear to have intercepted a good number of private letters. Several to Col. Childs are particularly referred to. One is from Mrs. Childs, and contains much pleasant gossip as to the state of parties in the U. States. Other letters of an entirely private nature are commented upon.

The successes of some of the guerilla parties near Vera Cruz are duly chronicled and commended in the papers.

The afternoon of the 6th instant Santa Anna reviewed at Tealpam the troops from the South of Mexico under Alvarez. This general's command had not all arrived, but it was expected to reach 8000 men in a few days.

Three hundred troops from Morelia arrived in the capital on the 7th inst.

Diligences have been established between these two cities. One of them has already been robbed.

The Vice Governor of Oajaca has resigned his office, and his resignation has been accepted.

Gen. Scott appears to preserve perfect discipline among his troops at Puebla.—The Mexicans admit this indirectly, though letters are published complaining of our excesses in general terms. The case of a New York volunteer is mentioned, who was tried by a court martial for assaulting a woman with a view of robbing her of a silver crucifix.

The casting of a piece of cannon at Toluca on the 2d instant is formally mentioned.

From Tampico we learn little news by the arrival. The only thing which gives animation to the town appears to be the false alarms which frequently occur. We are informed by an officer of dragoons that he went out with a party on a scout on the 18th inst., and proceeded some 40 miles from the city in the direction of Altamira, but saw no armed Mexicans. The country people appeared friendly, and like the rest of the inhabitants of Tamaulipas did not seem ill affected towards our Government.

The Louisiana regiment stationed at Tampico has suffered severely from sickness. Many have died and there are yet many sick—not less than 150, accounts say. Not more than 180 men are reported fit for service, and yet this is the only regiment doing duty. Reinforcements have been daily expected, but in vain.

Lieut. De Groote, of the dragoons, who arrived on the Palmetto, has been ordered hither to recruit men to fill up his company to the full complement. It consists now of only fifty-four men. This is the company with which it is intended to open the road from Tampico to San Luis Potosi.

FROM TAMPICO.

The U. S. Collector at Tampico has collected, in a month and ten days, $46,565 80 of revenue on $314,212 of imports.

Col. Gates had issued an order directing all Mexican non-residents and officers to leave the city in 24 hours. All persons coming to the city to be strictly examined; and all fire-arms, &c. to be deposited in the U. S. Arsenal for safe-keeping. These strict orders are owing to the frequent alarms of an approaching enemy.

FROM THE UNION.

DESPATCHES FROM THE ARMY.

Despatches were received on Saturday night by the War Office from Gen. Scott's camp. Several of the soldiers were sick in the hospitals of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla; but, with the reinforcements, that were *en route* from Vera Cruz, he would probably have troops sufficient by the 22d to march to the capital, perhaps without any serious opposition. He had ordered all our troops to evacuate Jalapa, in order to strengthen his active army. The last accounts by the steamer James L. Day are from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 16th instant, which state that General Scott had advanced to Rio Frio, where a despatch is said to have met him with a proposition for peace. If this last report be true, it is probable that he will remain at Rio Frio, and not forthwith march to the capital, but, according to the intimation in his own despatches, wait till about the 22d, both to give himself the opportunity of receiving reinforcements, and to allow the Mexicans more time to negotiate with the better grace.

Among the papers that were received on Saturday from General Scott, is the following interesting letter from General Worth, which we lay before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS, Puebla, May 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the occupation of this city by the troops under my command, [illegible] the brigade of Major General Quitman [illegible] at [illegible] to-day. Having yesterday at Amozoque, to await the junction of General Quitman, for which purpose I had shortened the marches of the leading brigades the two previous days, I found my position suddenly menaced, at 8 o'clock a. m., by a large body of cavalry. This force approached somewhat stealthily, by a road on our right unknown to us. A rapid examination, as it unmasked itself, exhibited, as was supposed, some 2,000, but, from accurate information obtained here, 3,000 cavalry of the line, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, and moving a mile on our right and toward the rear, led to the conclusion that it was a *ruse* to attract attention in that quarter, while the real attack was to be looked for on the high road in front, or a movement on General Quitman, who might have been supposed the usual day's march in the rear. It was presently reported that a heavy column was actually approaching on the main road. Thus it became necessary, while directing a portion of the force against the visible enemy, to guard our large train, reserve ammunition, &c., packed in the square, against the invisible.

The 2d artillery, with a section of Duncan's battery under the brigade commander, Col. Garland, the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, with Steptoe's battery, was promptly moved, and so directed as to take the enemy in flank. The head of his column having now reached a point opposite the centre of the town, and distant about half a mile, the batteries soon opened a rapid and effective fire. After some twenty-five rounds, the entire column broke, without attempting a charge or firing a shot, and hastily fled up the sides of the [illegible]. Only one company of infantry (of the 6th) was enabled, from distance, to deliver its fire. The broken column was seen to reunite and resume its march in the direction of General Quitman's approach. The 2d artillery and 8th infantry, with two sections of the light batteries, was put on its track, when the enemy again swerved to the left, and disappeared in the hills. Two miles distant Gen. Quitman was met by the last-named detachment. He had already discovered the enemy, of whose proximity the firing had admonished him, and promptly taken his order of battle. The discomfitted enemy reached Puebla late at night, and evacuated the place at 4 in the morning. We took some prisoners, and found a few dead. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 80 killed and wounded. General Santa Anna conducted the enterprise. Enclosed, marked A, is a copy of a communication addressed, on the 12th, to the civil authorities of Puebla. Again, marked C, on the 14th, with reply to the latter, marked D; also copy of circular, dated 9th, addressed to commanders of corps, to regulate their conduct in certain contingencies on the march.—It is understood the force which retired from this city the day before yesterday, and to-day, is to take post at Puente del Tesmaluca, distant 12 leagues on the road to the capital, where it is proposed to fortify. Our reception was respectfully and coldly courteous, but without the slightest cordiality. Incessant occupation has not allowed me a moment to look into the resources in way of supply; but, Mr. —— says, breadstuff will be had in abundance, less of beef, and perhaps a liberal quantity of small rations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

Capt. SCOTT, A. A. A. G., headquarters of the army, Jalapa.

[The papers referred to by Gen. Worth were not communicated with his despatch.]

We have very little doubt that General Scott is by this time in the capital, unless some definitive propositions for peace have been made by the Mexican government.

Praiseworthy.—Some time since, we learn from the Pittsburg Commercial, a mechanic left Philadelphia with his wife and children to seek his fortune in the West. Arriving at St. Louis he found his means exhausted, and unable to find employment he enlisted in the army and was sent to Mexico, leaving his family in an utterly destitute condition. The only hope of his wife was to reach Philadelphia, and to do this, travelling a distance of near 1600 miles without friends or money, seemed almost hopeless. Her unfortunate situation reached the ear of Captain Baird, of Pittsburg, commander of the steamer Northern Light, running between Pittsburg and St. Louis and New Orleans, and he instantly offered herself and her children a free passage to Cincinnati. There through his instrumentality Captain Reno, of the Messenger, was induced to offer her a free passage to Pittsburg. On arriving at Pittsburg, Capt. R., and his officers and crew contributed a sufficient sum to pay her passage to Philadelphia and support her there until she found her friends. This is but a single instance of the hundreds of the humane and liberal acts of the officers of the boats navigating the Western waters, scarcely any of which ever meet the public eye. A more generous class of men cannot be found.

From the N. Orleans Picayune, June 24.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The Fashion touched at Brazas Santiago on the 20th inst., on her voyage from Vera Cruz.

We give below a letter from our correspondent now at Monterey, though it is not so late as accounts received here several days since.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MONTEREY, Mexico, June 6, 1847.

Since I left Saltillo news has reached us of quite a successful scout of Lieut. Tobin, with a party of McCulloch's Rangers, which I presume *Col. Belknap will have no objection in mentioning*. When a long distance from Buena Vista (near what place I have been unable to learn) he discovered a party of ten or a dozen armed persons, and gave chase. It proved to be a Mexican express rider from Gen. Sanchez at Patos to the Governor of San Luis, with an escort, mostly deserters from our army. The bearer of despatches and his horse and papers were captured, but the men escaped. The contents of the despatches conveyed the information that there were very few American troops in the neighborhood of Saltillo, at that city, or along the line; people smarting under injuries and wrongs, and anxious to fight to the last for their country, but prevented from want of means from resenting their injuries, and recommending that troops be despatched with all possible speed to retake Saltillo, an easy task! This information I derive from, I am induced to believe, an authentic source, and the above is the purport of the despatch. They would hardly come with any very large force, except perhaps cavalry, and they are of no account. They can scarcely have any artillery now to spare, and I am little afraid that Gen. Sanchez, if he it was who sent the despatch, would not realize his expectation of its being such "an easy task." There is "a pretty smart chance" of artillery in that neighborhood.

The horse which the Mexican despatch bearer rode, singular to say, was one stolen from Lt. Sears, some months since. Gen. Wool, I am told, despatched some of the rangers and a company of dragoons after the residue of the party as soon as Capt. Tobin reported. If they are taken and are deserters they will have a hard time of it.

I have alluded in my previous letters to the murders committed at Saltillo by Mexicans upon Americans. *They killed one too many*. On the 31st ult., a member of the Arkansas cavalry, while leading his horse in a grove near the Alameda, used as a race track, was accosted by two Mexicans, who extended their hands to him in a friendly manner; but, instead of the grasp of friendship, the assassin's knife was plunged into his heart, and he was cast into a ditch, while his horse was made away with. Some of the companions of the deceased, who came to join him on the track soon after, discovered traces of blood, and on pursuing them, found the wounded man breathing his last, with just life enough to tell them the cause of his situation. Not far from the place, two Mexicans were shortly afterwards discovered, whose conduct was suspicious, and they were captured. It was afterwards deemed inadvisable to permit them to be regularly tried; a party of men demanded them, and they were taken out and shot. In the sleeve of one was found a bloody knife, corresponding with the size of the wound. This was not enough! I regret to state that many Mexicans were killed that day—some say seventeen, and some say more. Comment is unnecessary.

Col. Curtis, formerly of the Ohio Regiment, has volunteered for the war and been appointed Governor of Saltillo.

We have had no more news of Urrea, and heard nothing of any guerilla parties as yet. The 2d battalion of Virginia volunteers garrison this place, but will move on as soon as they can be relieved.—There is still a good deal of sickness here, but of a mild character, and but few deaths. For the last few days, we have had several showers during the day, and I imagine it is brewing up for the rainy season.—You will probably have an opportunity of seeing the portraits of Gen. Taylor by Mr. Atwood in New Orleans. Mr. R. G. Brown, a portrait painter from Virginia, has also come out to take portraits of the General and the members of his staff.

It seems there is still a bare possibility of our going to San Luis at a more advanced period than was contemplated by Gen. Taylor at first, but all depends on whether troops can be had.

Reported Return of Gen. Taylor.—A letter from an officer of the Dragoon Camp, near Matamoras, dated June 16, says:

It is rumored, and generally believed, that no movement will be made onward until Fall, and that consequently Gen. Taylor has applied for leave of absence to visit his family. A few days will determine if Gen. T. feels authorized to advance on his present line.

GEN. TAYLOR SUPERSEDED.

The New Orleans National says: "We have what we conceive to be undoubted authority for stating, that General Taylor has been superseded in his command. An express passed through Matamoras some weeks since, with the credit of bearing such news to Gen. Taylor; in due course of time the rumor comes from Monterey that such is the fact, and that Gen. Taylor is hereafter, as a *subordinate*, to report to Gen. Scott, and through him to the War Department at Washington."

The National proceeds to comment upon this statement as follows:

"This last act of an unhappy Administration, will seal its fate with the American people. Its conduct towards Gen. Taylor from the commencement of actual hostilities, has been characterized by neglect, and not an opportunity has been permitted to pass, that could be taken advantage of, to annoy and harrass him. The intention has been to force Gen. Taylor into some act of indiscretion that would render him unpopular before the people, and compel him to resign.

"So far, the enemies of the old hero have been disappointed in their expectations, as they will ever be; but Mr. Polk has lost his judgment, and pursued precisely the course of conduct he should to elevate the man he wished to destroy. We cannot imagine a more total ignorance of the feelings that govern the people of this country, than has been shown in the treatment Gen. Taylor has received from the Administration. Three times has he saved it on the battle field, when his defeat would have involved it in total ruin, without affecting his own military fame; and for such vast services so highly appreciated by the nation, he is without ceremony deprived of his troops, and finally has the insult put upon him of a nominally independent command. But this war on Gen Taylor is all fruitless, for the old chief submits patiently, and looks to a higher tribunal than a sinking Administration for his defence."

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

The internal state of Mexico, at this crisis of her peril, (says the Baltimore American.) presents a scene of distraction and discord which demonstrates, more clearly than any thing else could, the inherent weakness of the nation. *El Republicano*, a journal of marked ability, deplores the evils for which it can find no remedy. The following picture is graphically drawn:

"Mexicans, who at the sight of the common enemy ought to have entertained but one idea—that of defence—present to the world the spectacle of senseless bickerings. It is not two months since this city was a battle-field, and now, although the combatants are not arrayed upon the battlements, discord is waving her incendiary torch — Hatred divides the citizens; party spirit has penetrated even to the national representation, giving place there to scenes of scandal; the generals resign; military chiefs discuss the orders which are given to them; private individuals refuse their contributions; States oppose themselves to the operation of the general law, and defence becomes almost impossible. All is confusion, anarchy, disorder, and a portion of the press presides over this fatal disorganization, giving ear to complaints, encouraging all rancors, reviving past animosities, without sparing lies, calumny, and defamation by means unworthy of every man tolerably educated; and thus it increases the disorder, deprives power of its authority, the law of its prestige, society of mutual confidence, and for what? Not to promote a change, for which no period could be more inopportune; but in order that the invader may advance and take possession of this city, in which the genius of civil war reigns, and which the foreigner will chastise."

The prosecution of the war on our part is designated as eminently deficient in energy and vigor—not that our army has not fought well—but because of the backwardness of the Government in sending reinforcements. Nevertheless, the complaint of the Mexican journal is that no advantage is taken of our embarrassments. "It is not forty days," says *El Republicano*, "since the rout of Cerro Gordo opened to our enemies the road, and so ill-prepared were they to act as invaders that in all this time they have not been able to receive any reinforcements, or to occupy any point not abandoned to them; and notwithstanding this, there is no force to menace their rear, there are not ten soldiers to harrass those who may be sent to their support—there are no guerillas to intercept convoys upon a route as extended as difficult. Whatever day it chooses the American army can come, and sitting down up in the crests of the cordilleras of our valley, it will overlook with impunity the towers and edifices of that city the conquest of which a few months since was regarded as an idle boast! If all this be not disgraceful, we know not what can be."

American.

A Military Execution.—As the train came down from Monterey that brought us news from that place up to the 31st ult., the guard arrested at Ceralvo a Mexican who had become notorious for his daring thefts and murders. Upon being examined, enough was elicited to order his immediate execution. The condemned, up to the moment of his sentence, maintained a dogged silence. When he found that his hour had come, he grew quite loquacious, and taking out his flint and steel, he lit a cigaretto, and, coolly puffing it, he walked out into the plaza to submit to his fate. Six soldiers were selected as executioners. The Mexican was first turned from the platoon, but he resolutely objected, and wished to look death in the face. With an eye unblanched he saw the deadly weapons raised, remarking that he had only one life to lose while he had taken forty. In another instant he sprang forward a corpse, one ball penetrating his head, three others his body. Upon examination of the papers found on the dead body, it was discovered that the brother of the notorious Canales was the victim just executed.—*N. O. National.*

The Fortunes of War.—Out of *nineteen* brothers named McClellan, residing in Kentucky, fifteen joined the Kentucky regiment, and were in the battle of Palo Alto, 8th May, 1846. Three of them held the offices of first, second, and third lieutenants. At the first round the captain of their company was shot, and the command devolved on the first lieutenant. On the fourth fire, by the bursting of one shell, three of the brothers were killed and three wounded. Among the latter was the first lieutenant, who lost a leg and received seven wounds, one from a sabre and the others from balls.

The Washington Union, the Louisville Democrat, and all the other organs of Locofocoism, contend that every man who believes that the present war was unnecessary on the part of the United States is a traitor to his country. But Col. Benton says that the war was unnecessary and ought to have been avoided, and yet President Polk wished not only to give Col. Benton the chief command of the armies in Mexico, but to confide to him, so far as the war is concerned, the whole military and civil authority of the United States!—*Lou. Jour.*

A few days ago a volunteer just returned from the war—one of Col. Doniphan's regiment, we believe—stopped at the office of a friend of ours to ask some question in regard to the locality of the city. Whilst standing at the door it commenced raining. Our friend invited the soldier in, and was highly delighted with the intelligent and ready replies he made to inquiries concerning the country through which he had passed. As he was about to leave our friend asked him if he could do him any service—that he was a native of the city, and would be glad to serve him in any way. The soldier answered that he wanted nothing, but was as much obliged to him for his kind offer as though he had had occasion to profit by it. He then bowed and left; but he had scarcely gone fifty yards before he returned, as though he had forgot something. Approaching our friend he said—"Stranger, you have promised to do me a favor, if I should ask one." "Certainly," was the reply, "and I am ready to do so now." "Not now," said the soldier, "but you will oblige me if, when the time comes, you will vote for the old man."—*Picayune.*

[Of course the "old man" was Gen. Taylor.]

Col. Davis said, in a speech made upon the occasion of the reception of the volunteers at Vicksburg, that he would not accept the commission of Brigadier General—for the reason that he believed the volunteers should elect their own officers—a principle he had earnestly advocated in Congress, and did not feel at liberty, under present circumstances, to violate it.

A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

FROM THE CINCINNATI "SIGNAL."

The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the Editor are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the demonstrations were made in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of Gen. Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist. In reply to that communication we have received the admirable and significant letter which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th April.

At this time my public duties command so fully my attention that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an Officer of the Army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say that I have not the slightest aspiration. A much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself, most truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE INTERCEPTED DESPATCH.

The passage in the intercepted letter of Secretary Marcy to Gen. Scott which attracts most attention in Mexico is the concluding portion, which is substantially as follows:

"Intimations have been given to the Government that a portion of the people of the State of Vera Cruz, and also of some other States, is disposed to refuse obedience to the Central Government.—Should such be the case, you will adopt such measures as may encourage this spirit, using the utmost discretion, nevertheless, that the United States may not appear compromised; as it may occasion embarrassment to the Government when negotiations for peace are entered upon. Should you judge it proper you might offer aid or protection when the war terminates."

Another portion of the Secretary's letter announces that Gen. Taylor had made application to the War Department for two or three thousand regulars who have been in the service in case he should be expected to advance into the country. The Secretary says that much as the Government may be disposed to reinforce Gen. Taylor's division, it hardly deems it prudent to do so at the expense of Gen. Scott's command, who appears more particularly to need troops of the description indicated by Gen. Taylor. He leaves it therefore to Gen. Scott to decide, as commander-in-chief of the forces in Mexico, whether the suggestion of Gen. Taylor should be acceded to.

We do not attempt to translate the despatch, as from the two-fold process errors may well occur, and the original will no doubt shortly be given to the country.

N. O. Picayune.

The Prospect of Peace.—The rumors from Washington, sent out from those who do know something of what are called "state secrets," leave no doubt that the Cabinet hope that the terms of peace will soon be agreed upon with Mexico. This is the hope, rather than expectation, for Mr. Polk and his ministers have found out that this "conquering a peace," which has been the object of all their array of armies and expenditure of treasure, is not a thing to be accomplished so easily as they supposed—indeed, that it cannot be accomplished at all whilst there is any number of Mexicans left to resist and fight. The work of "conquering a peace" is given up; and now it is hoped by the Administration that Mexico will consent to it. Until she does consent the war must go on, if the present policy be persisted in.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The remains of Colonel McKee, Lieut. Col. Clay, Capt. Willis, Adjutant Vaughan, and private H. Trotter, were received at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 21st instant, by the military companies and citizens, with every demonstration of esteem and honor. Business was entirely suspended, and all the stores closed along the streets through which the funeral procession moved.

Col. Stevenson's Regiment of California Volunteers, which, it will be remembered, left this port in September last, have arrived at their destination. Embarking, as they did, almost on the point of a mutiny, induced by their ill treatment from the commanding officer, it is no wonder that, now in California, the men are represented as "not what they ought to be."

N. Y. Express.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The St. Louis Reveille gives an account, founded upon information from a Delaware Indian, of an attack, by about 1000 Camanches, Pawnees, and Arrapahoes, on the Arkansas, on a wagon train, loaded with government stores, which they captured, murdering every man belonging to the train. There were 30 wagons, accompanied only by the drivers and 8 or 10 horsemen. The train is said to have been one which left Fort Leavenworth a few weeks ago.

Revenue of the Port of New York.—The returns of duties at the Custom House, for the quarter ending the 30th June, as compared with the corresponding period last year, show an increase of $918,844 41.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

By the barque Catherine (says the New York Evening Post) fourteen days' later news has been received from Rio Janeiro. Both Houses of the Legislature were in session. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a communication to them, has stated in full the difficulty between the Brazilian Government and Mr. Wise.—The Minister distinctly states that the action taken on this subject by the Brazilian Minister at Washington was entirely approved of by the Emperor, and would not be ratified. It is not mentioned, however whether he is to be recalled or not.

In the address made by the House of Deputies to the Emperor, we find the following passage:

"An occurrence which took place during the past year with the Legation of the United States on the occasion of the imprisonment of certain individuals belonging to a man of war of that nation has been a source of much pain to the House of Deputies, who cannot consent to banish the collection of the offences then received, unless they are suitably repaired in a manner which will agree with the decorum of the crown and the national dignity."

Mr. Jefferson's Opinion of War.—The Locofocos pretend to regard the opinions of Mr. Jefferson with intense adoration. As many of them are doubtless ignorant of his opinions on war, we will confer a favor on them by making a short extract from his "Notes." They may be pondered on in connexion with the Mexican war with great profit. Here is what he says:

"Never was so much false arithmetic employed on any subject as that which has been employed to persuade nations that it is their interest to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, a little town, or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. This I hope will be our wisdom."

This wretched war we are now waging against Mexico will probably cost us one hundred millions of dollars. Suppose this money had been expended for the improvement instead of the destruction of mankind—who can estimate the good that would have resulted from it? [illegible] have provided [illegible] all the poor [illegible] would have [illegible] rivers safe; it would have facilitated intercourse between the different sections of the Confederacy; it would have strengthened the sinews of trade, advanced [illegible] and provided largely for the promotion of the general welfare. Who can think of what might have been accomplished by the judicious expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars, and then reflect on the purpose for which it has been expended, without denouncing the crime and the [illegible] that instigated the war?

Louisville Journal.

Many of the officers of Col. Doniphan's command, now in this city, are giving the accounts received of the utter disorganization of the troops left at Santa Fe under Col. Price. Whilst Col. Doniphan's regiment remained in New Mexico, that of Col. Price was held in good discipline, and the colonel himself was considered a competent person to maintain order in his camp. The insubordination and demoralization of the regiment, of which such deplorable and frequent reports have been received of late, are attributed, by several officers with whom we have conversed, to the corrupting influences of the society of Santa Fe upon the soldiery. In all New Mexico society is organized on the most abandoned notions of domestic fidelity. There is little marrying or giving in marriage there. Concubinage is a recognized feature of the social system, and the masses of the people are not formed upon any acknowledged right or obligation pertaining to wedlock. It is feared that after the suppression of the insurrection in which Gov. Bent and many other Americans were murdered that the soldiers dispersed through the town to keep order and watch the movements of the citizens, became contaminated by evil example; and the disorders of the camp reflected the licentiousness of the country. The St. Louis papers, which may be supposed to take little pleasure in repeating such disgraceful [illegible], publish letter after letter dwelling on a fearful abandonment of the soldiery to the most profligate pastimes and vicious occupations. With the exceptions of the artillery companies from St. Louis and Capt. Agney's company from Jefferson City, the troops are said to have given themselves up to a depraved and barbarous course of life. This state of things is so different from that which existed at the time of Col. Doniphan's departure from Santa Fe, that those of his officers with whom we have conversed are at a loss to account for it, unless it be that the soldiers were unable to resist the influence of a society which made a merit of prostitution. It was perhaps in view of the power of such example upon the morals of men that one of the most intelligent officers of the Chihuahua expedition said to us, that "the more of that country we annex to the United States the worse off we will be."—In Chihuahua there does not appear to be a better social organization. There is, as in New Mexico, a gross sensuality predominates over all sense of shame. The country from Santa Fe to Chihuahua is as barren in soil as the inhabitants are destitute of principles of virtue. No rivers water moisten the arid rocks which are piled up in continuous ranges of mountains, or irrigate the scorching plains between. Nor do streams of civilization or moral sentiment fructify minds which have been withered and parched by lust and ungodly incest.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Ingratitude.—There are few offences which produce a more stinging and lasting effect upon the mind than ingratitude—a vice which is too often witnessed but is seldom forgiven. As an illustration of this, we copy the following clause in the last will and testament of an attorney in London, by the name of Aylitt Snow:

"I do hereby direct my Executors to lay out five guineas in the purchase of a picture of the viper biting the benevolent hand that saved him from perishing in the snow, if the same can be bought for that money; and that they do in memory of me present it to ——, Esq. a King's counsel, whereby he may have frequent opportunities of contemplating on it; and by a comparison between that and his own virtues, be able to form a certain judgment which is best and most profitable: a grateful remembrance of past friendship and almost paternal regard, or ingratitude and insolence. This I direct to be presented to him in lieu of three thousand pounds I had by a former will, now revoked and burnt, left him."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 6, 1847.

The late Anniversary.—The Celebration in this place on Saturday last, was marked by all the customary respect for that eventful day. The usual National Salutes were fired; the two Volunteer Companies turned out in more than usual strength, and as large an audience assembled to hear the Oration, as we have ever seen in this place. The services were opened with Prayer by the Rev. Mr Gilchrist. The Declaration of Independence was very well read by Warren Winslow, Esq. and an Oration of great excellence, and of peculiar appropriateness to the period, was delivered by the Rev. John J. Brantly. His subject was, The True Glory of a Nation. And it was made the occasion of an admirable delineation not only of what *is*, but of what is *not*, promotive of that glory. Without giving to his subject any *party* direction, and admitting that war was sometimes necessary, he commented most powerfully on the evil tendency of war upon the true glory of a nation. His most sensible and patriotic reflections on this and other subjects cannot fail of a good effect upon the public mind.

The services were closed with a Benediction by the Rev. Mr Conner.

On *Sunday*, at 12 o'clock, a National Salute was fired from the Arsenal. This desecration of the Holy Day was of course in pursuance of standing orders from Washington; but it is to be regretted that such orders are given.

The Metropolitan Rail Road.—The following announcement in the Norfolk Beacon leads us to hope that the plans for the construction of the Rail Road from Raleigh to Camden are drawing to a head—that that long-desired and most important work will soon be commenced, and under auspices which will insure, not simply its completion, but its completion in the *best and most durable manner*:—

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD

Rumors have been rife for several weeks past, that a company of Boston capitalists were negotiating for the purchase of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. We understand that the Trustees of the Town of Portsmouth have purchased the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road from the Board of Public Works of this State, under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the sum of $50,000, upon a credit of six years, and that they have sold the Road to Messrs Henshaw & Co. of Boston. The transfer is expected to be made tomorrow.

The new company, we are informed, will immediately lay down T rails from Portsmouth to Weldon, and will also extend the road thirteen miles further in order to connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The important beneficial effects of these arrangements upon our port, will be adverted to hereafter.

This purchase, we hope and believe, is made with direct reference to the like purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, the re-laying of that Road also with the T rail, and its continuation to Camden.

Should our anticipations in this respect be realized, a new era will have dawned upon Fayetteville! Not only shall we see hundreds of travelers passing daily through our town, giving life and animation to it, and circulating a large amount of money amongst us, increasing our trade, our population, the value of our property, and our importance as a community, in every respect; but we shall be inspirited to do other things for the improvement of our condition. It cannot be long after we get the rail road, before we shall stretch our arms to the rich West, determined to command that extensive trade which of right belongs to us, and which will be gladly given to us, if we will but seek it, as Virginia and South Carolina are seeking it.

We congratulate our townsmen on the prospect!

Our Canal Scheme.—It is refreshing to find in a Wilmington paper the following kindly sentiments appended to an account of the Canal meeting in this place. It is the Chronicle which thus expresses good feeling:—

"Wilmington cannot look upon this movement of our Fayetteville neighbors with indifference. In fact, she has a deep, a very deep interest in it, as all of course know who understand the advantages of her present close connection with Fayetteville, or who can appreciate how greatly those advantages would be increased by opening up this direct channel of trade with the fertile valley of the Yadkin. In the name then of the people of Wilmington we bid our neighbors of Fayetteville god speed in their enterprise."

The Wilmington Journal speaks favorably also:—

"We are really very much pleased to see our friends in Fayetteville moving in a matter which to them, to us, and indeed to the whole State of North Carolina, is one of such a deeply interesting nature. We allude to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Canal. The construction of this work would, indeed, be a great and glorious achievement, as well for Wilmington as for Fayetteville. It would open a thoroughfare to the sea board for one of the richest agricultural regions on the face of the earth. There is now no calculating the amount of valuable products which such a work would bring to Fayetteville, and consequently to Wilmington. Let any one look at the map of Western North Carolina, and he must be at once convinced that this is one of the most important and beneficent schemes which has ever been projected in any State or by any community. Why, the whole region of country through which the Yadkin River flows is now comparatively, we may say totally, destitute of any means of transporting the products of her rich soil to market. The construction of this work would furnish these means. We do hope and trust that our Fayetteville friends will be able to accomplish the work. They have our best wishes for their success."

West's Painting of "Christ Healing the Sick."—We are requested to state, that the Agent who is now exhibiting this great Painting in Raleigh, will be here with it to-morrow, and that it will be exhibited on to-morrow evening and Thursday only. On Friday evening the 9th at Clinton; on Saturday evening the 10th at Kinston; and on Monday and Tuesday the 12th and 13th at Newbern.

Commercial Bank of Wilmington.—The Directors of this Institution have resolved to commence operations on Monday the 9th of August. The Cashier and Teller are to be elected on Monday next.

Gen. Louis D. Wilson has returned from Mexico, and is on a visit to his friends in Edgecombe.

A Murderer Arrested.—A man named Alexander, who passed here by the name of Campbell, was arrested in this place on Monday last, as a fugitive from justice in Georgia. An officer from Savannah had been here for some days, and after perfecting his arrangements for the eventual arrest, was about to depart in the Steamboat for Wilmington on his return home. On reaching the boat, the first person he laid his eyes on was Alexander, who, seeing that he was recognized and could not escape, at once surrendered himself. He had been here only a few weeks, and was employed on the boat. His family had joined him here from Georgia.

The Washington Union continues to urge the importance of securing the right of way for a canal or a rail-road communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico. And yet it seems to be wholly averse to the improvement of our own water-courses, where we have already the right of way! Of what advantage will the right of way be, if, after the Government shall obtain it, the constitution forbids it to construct a rail-road or canal itself, or to incorporate a company for the purpose of enabling private capitalists to do the work?

Gen. Taylor's Letter.—The letter from Gen. Taylor in another column, is attracting great attention, and calling forth every variety of commentary. The National Whig, a Taylor paper at Washington, pronounces it a forgery; the Richmond Whig and N. Y. Commercial Advertiser intimate the same belief. Whilst the Union is delighted with the determination of Gen. Taylor to wait "till the end of the war." (The Union probably thinks that the war may last till after the next Presidential election, and thus the old General be gotten rid of.) The "Signal," in which it originally appeared, is a neutral paper, with Locofoco tendencies. The other Cincinnati papers comment on the letter without a suspicion of its being a forgery.

We believe the letter to be genuine, the more especially as the New Orleans Delta says that a "prominent democrat" in that city has received a letter of identically the same purport.

We like the letter. It is marked by the strong good sense of Gen. Taylor. And we have not the slightest objection to his being elected President by the whole people. We think there are many reasons, and some particularly important to Southern men, why we should desire to see a President elected by "the nation at large." We hope and believe that such will be the case with Gen. Taylor; and we believe that a man so elected, can, if any one can, put down, or give a favorable direction to, the fell spirit of abolitionism. Apart from this, we see in Gen. Taylor a plain honest man, of capacity sufficient for any emergency in which he has been placed, or probably will be placed; and who has always served his country, not himself.

The Intercepted Despatch.—The paragraph from the Picayune, giving an account, from the Mexican papers, of a most extraordinary despatch from the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott, will attract attention. We trust that the Mexicans have misrepresented it; and that it will not appear that our government has given Gen. Scott orders to act such a *sneaking* part as is there stated.

From our Volunteers.—We find the following extract from a letter from Capt. Kirkpatrick, in the last Carolinian:—

MONTEREY, June 4, 1847.

Your letter of the 27th March was received on the 2d ult., and the only one I have received; though I have no doubt letters have reached Camargo for me since I left there on the 15th ult., in command of 76 men, a part of my company, and a detachment of Company E, as an escort to a train of 1500 pack mules, which we brought through safely. Lieut. Dunham remained at Camargo in charge of the other part of our company. Our regiment is scattered to the four points of the compass. Col. Paine at Camargo, Lt Col Fagg at Brazos at last accounts, Maj. Stokes at Cerralvo in command of Companies A, E, H and F, and Dr. McRae at Cerralvo and quite well when last heard from. Companies D and G at Saltillo, which is the destination of our regiment, and where we all hope to be within 30 days.

I have called upon Gen Taylor twice, and found him an affable old gentleman, quite plain, and presents the appearance more of an old farmer than the commander of an army.

I have visited the principal places in Monterey—the most pleasant place in the city is Gen. Arista's garden; it is handsomely laid off in squares, filled with shrubbery and great abundance of fruit trees, orange, lemon, pomegranate, pears, peaches, &c. It reminds me much of Niblo's garden in New York. Gen Arista's house is the finest in the city. The Bishop's Castle is an ancient structure, and can be seen at a distance of five miles from Monterey, though the city being in a valley it must be seen quite close to it. The Cathedral is a fine building, is splendidly decorated within, and has a superb organ; it is numerously attended by the Mexicans, principally by the senoritas, some of the handsomest girls I ever beheld. I have attended several fandangoes or cotillon parties. They are much enjoyed by the beautiful senoritas—they are beautiful dancers and splendid waltzers. All we have to do to procure a partner for the dance, is to walk up and extend the hand. I have learned some of their lingo; their language is easily acquired.

We have ripe peaches, melons, and corn—we are all [illegible] and perfectly [illegible]. I have lost but two of my men since I landed in Mexico, and the health of the balance is generally good. As for myself, every thing agrees with me—have not been sick a day since I left home.

The War.—*A Bold Move.*—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is one of the ablest and most influential supporters of the present Administration. But its senior Editor has come out with a long article in utter denunciation of the War. The close of his article is so remarkable that we give it below. What sentiments to come from a Locofoco! And what must the people think of Mr. Polk when they learn from a trusted friend of his, that he, Mr. Polk, would have been glad if the last Congress had refused any further appropriations for the war! Why did he not come out, then, like an honest man and a patriot, and say so?

"The war has brought our relations with Mexico into a position which must startle every thoughtful man. We have destroyed her Government, and we find ourselves in possession of a burden which we know not how to throw off. The question was, How shall we gain possession of Mexico? It now is, How shall we rid ourselves of Mexico? Such monstrous thoughts are suggested by this monstrous state of things, as the maintenance of a republican government in Mexico by the force of a permanent armed occupation. This monstrous plan seeks support in the philanthropy of civilizing Mexico, and teaching her people how to govern themselves. We are called to no such hopeless education of our neighbor; and the attempt would be quite as likely to barbarize the U. States and break up our Government, as to civilize Mexico and establish her institutions.

"In the midst of all the dangers which surround us, there is but one clear way of either sound morality or sound policy. It is to come out of the difficulty by the same path through which we entered it; in short, to *abandon the war*; to call home our young men, and leave Mexico whole and entire to her own management, and ourselves to the full enjoyment of the boundless prosperity which Providence bestows upon us. The cry, *No more appropriations for the war*, must go up from all parts of the nation. It is the only cry that can place us in safety. To express opposition to the war, without declaring that the war is to be abandoned; to oppose it, and still vote supplies for it, is only to support the Administration in carrying it on. No man in the nation would be more relieved than the President by seeing an end of the war. If I understand his feelings, he would have been happy if Congress had refused appropriations at their last session. But no one dares to take the responsibility of recommending an abandonment of the war. What a disgrace it implies upon the Christianity of our country! The President recommended the war, and Congress, afraid of the people, voted it. He points out the means of carrying it on, and they vote the men and money through fear of the people. In my judgment, the President and Congress underrated the intelligence and morality of the people. Let the people speak, then, and undeceive their rulers. Let them know that they stand at the head of a nation, not of military rowdies, but of Christian men, full of the wisdom of Peace and Good Will. At any rate, the tide must be turned by the People, and it can only be done by a bold and loud demand that the war should be abandoned. *No more appropriations for the war! Come away!* LET MEXICO ALONE! must be proclaimed through the land.—Let no man call himself a friend of peace who is not willing to take this attitude. All other opinions are, upon the whole, in favor of war.

"But, whatever my countrymen may please to do or say, I do not intend to live or die with any of the blood-stains of this war upon me.

"DAVID HALE."

A Virginian, writing in the Intelligencer, not only proposes that we should stop the war, but that we should pay Mexico for her expenses in carrying it on. The public will scarcely go that.

The Merchants Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of four per cent. of profits for the last six months.

Immigrants.—27,763 passengers arrived at New York from foreign ports during the month of June.

More Trouble.—An arrival at Charleston from Havana, reports, that a transport ship, with a portion of Col. Watson's Regiment of troops for Mexico, having arrived off that port, a boat containing four officers started for Havana to obtain supplies; on passing the Moro they hailed and received permission from the officer on duty to proceed to the city. Immediately on their arrival they were arrested by the order of the Captain-General of the port, for an alleged violation of the port regulations, and fined $200 each. Two of the number paid the fine, were released, and proceeded on in their vessel; the others, having refused to pay, were detained, and remained as prisoners on parole at the time the vessel sailed.

If Mr. Wise was justifiable in flouting the authorities of Brazil for arresting an officer who had been guilty of violent and improper conduct, surely we shall have to go to war with Spain for this outrage,—as outrage it really seems to be, if the above account be correct.

The Vote of Censure.—The Wilmington Journal still further attempts to defend the vote on Thompson's Proviso to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army. It contends, that "Gen McKay and the other democrats did not vote for any censure of Gen. Taylor, when they voted for this Proviso." This is the ground *now* taken, it appears, on all hands. But why was it not taken in the House of Representatives, on the 30th of January last? The Proviso was then denounced as a "direct censure": And this was not denied, either by the mover or by any body else. Universal silence could mean nothing less than an admission that a censure was not only passed upon Gen. Taylor by the Proviso, but was intended so to be passed. As to Gen. McKay, he was one of the 28 Locofocos who voted against granting leave to introduce the original resolution of thanks. He was utterly opposed to thanking Gen Taylor and his brave army for their gallant conduct in the capture of Monterey; but when the Proviso was attached, *then he voted for the resolution*—the resolution of censure, as it was most justly called.

When the resolution as it passed the House, with the objectionable proviso attached, reached the Senate, not only did the Whig members speak of it as a censure, but also Mr. Speight, Mr Butler, and Mr Calhoun, so characterized it. So strongly did Mr. Speight condemn the Proviso, that he moved to strike it. He did not wait for a Whig to make the motion. And it *was* stricken out, 33 votes to 15—the 24 Whigs present, and Messrs. Benton, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Fairfield, Houston, Rusk, Soule, and Speight, voting to strike out.

"We ask the Observer (says the Journal), if it has really come to this, that General Taylor has reached such a high pitch, and such an eminence above his fellow citizens, that the representatives of the American people, in Congress assembled, must not dare to refuse a blind endorsement of his every act, without subjecting themselves to the charge of committing a mortal sin? We hope not."

Gen. Taylor *has* reached such an eminence, that the people themselves endorse, (though not blindly,) his heroic acts in the service of his country. And they do not esteem those as the representatives of their generous and grateful feelings, who, fattening on the public treasury at their ease in Washington, and truckling to the miserable jealousy of the powers that be, or to an equally miserable party spirit, refuse him the thanks which the country has always bestowed upon those who peril their lives in the performance of glorious deeds which add to her renown.

Mr. Hall and Gen. McKay.—We repeat from Mr. Hall's Address, the following passage, for the double purpose of calling particular attention to it, and of showing how indifferent Locofocoism is to the wretched (may we not say *disgraceful*) system of ethics of its Representative.

Speaking of Gen. McKay's vote in favor of a Lieut. General, to enable the President to put Mr Benton over the heads of Taylor and Scott, and all the other tried Heroes and veterans of the Army, Mr. Hall says,—

"This shows that Gen. McKay is still disposed to go for the President and his party, right or wrong; and reminds me of a former expression I heard him use, which I will here relate, being connected with his public life. While in Elizabeth, Bladen county, once during Court week, shortly after a session of Congress, I accidentally stepped into one of the Clerk's offices, where I had heard General McKay in conversation with others. He went on to state to them, the force of party, at Washington, by asking them if they did not recollect when he first went to Congress that he voted once or twice with the Whigs. Being answered in the affirmative, he then said he found out that it would not answer, being spoken of by his party, asking what was McKay about, &c. That thereafter he gave a party vote. I replied, well then General McKay you have this day acknowledged that you suffered party to make you forsake what you thought was right and do what you thought was wrong. He replied, yes, Hall, and if you were there you would do so too; which I denied, and requested him not to judge me by himself. This is, substantially, the amount of the conversation, as near as I can recollect. Now, fellow-citizens, laying all matters aside, is such a man a fit person to be a Representative in the Congress of the United States? If a man can be ruled by the President and his party, is he any longer the independent Representative we should have? Gen. McKay has admitted his subserviency to party, and therefore has given you the best proof of his unfitness."

We think the people of this District are honest enough to agree with us, almost unanimously, in the opinion, that there is a lack of integrity in the principle of action thus openly avowed by Gen. McKay; that it is utterly subversive of all independence in the Representative, as well as of all the rights and interests of the people, whose agent he is. But how is it treated by the principal organ of the party in the District? The following is the defence set up by the Wilmington Journal:—

"The federal candidate for Congress in this district, has commenced the old tricks of which his party is always guilty. Instead of confining himself strictly to the principles (?) of his party, he has, in some portion of his address which has caused the columns of the Chronicle to groan for the last three weeks, on account of its extreme length, brought before the public what he says was a remark made by General McKay, *"shortly after a session of Congress."* Not knowing anything about the matter in question, of course we do not pretend to deny Mr. Hall's statement. But suppose Gen. McKay did say that he had voted with the whigs twice, and that he should not do it again. Does that go to prove that Gen'l McKay is not fit to represent the people? Really, this is a matter which we think Mr. Hall had as well kept dark; for we feel quite sure that the democracy of the district will appreciate McKay more highly than ever for his determination. After what session of Congress Mr. Hall alludes to, he does not inform us. But we see no use in wasting paper in defence of Gen. McKay; the people appreciate his talents and worth too highly to suffer such pitiful charges as Mr. Hall has seen fit to make, to swerve them from the path of duty which they owe to their Republican principles in again electing Gen'l McKay as their representative to Congress."

Do the "democracy of the District appreciate McKay more highly than ever" for such disgusting subserviency to party? Are they indeed willing that the man whom they send to *represent them* in the most distinguished Assembly in the world, should avow that he did what he *knew* to be wrong, for the want of sufficient moral courage and common integrity to do what he likewise *knew* to be right? Putting out of view, as of minor importance, such a sacrifice of their interests, are they willing that their *character* should be thus sacrificed?—for it is *their* character, not less than his own, which is compromised by such conduct of their agent, (their *sworn* agent.)

It may be (though we are loth to believe it,) that there are other honest men, besides the Editor of the Journal, who, blinded by party zeal, may justify such conduct and such principles, (or want of principles,) but surely a little reflection will satisfy all such of its impropriety. Would that we could so present it to their minds as it appears to us, and induce them to discard the unfaithful servant.

With proper efforts, we do not think it would be impossible to defeat the re-election of Gen. McKay. When first sent to Congress *sixteen years ago*, he was elected because he had no regular opponent. And if our recollection serves us, so unpopular was he, though belonging to the dominant party which had an immense majority in the District, that if all the votes actually cast against him for various persons who were not candidates, had been concentrated on one individual, the General never would have gone to Congress. He was elected because nobody else wanted the place. On the next election, he only beat Dishong about 500 votes, though the latter was an obscure man, of no force whatever. Since that time, up to 1845, he had no regular or efficient opposition, and carried it "by default."

To the personal unpopularity of McKay, may now be added, as reasons why he should be discarded by even his own party, the conduct avowed above, wanting as it is in independence, in moral firmness, and in integrity;—the unpopularity of the war and of the administration, both of which he supports through thick and thin;—his vote for a Lieut. General, to supersede Taylor, Scott, &c.;—his vote for Thompson's Proviso, to censure Gen. Taylor;—his long service, having monopolized the honors and office of the District for sixteen years;—and his nomination by what a large portion of his party is in the habit of denouncing as "village caucuses."

These two last reasons are strongly urged against Gen. McKay's re-election by some of his own party; and hundreds, if they act consistently, will be induced to vote against him on these grounds alone. Rotation in office is a leading dogma of the party, and surely sixteen years must be quite long enough, in the estimation of those who hold it, for one man to go to Congress.

So also, opposition to Caucus nominations is preached by a very large portion of the party. In this county, alone, it is well known that nearly one-half of the voters expressly sanctioned, at the last election, the principle of hostility to such nominations. Now, to be consistent, these must all vote against Gen. McKay, for he has been brought out altogether by the nomination of these village caucuses. There is reason to believe that many of them will preserve their consistency, either by voting against Gen. McKay, or not voting at all.

But the highest of all grounds on which to oppose the election of Gen. McKay, are the almost universal condemnation of this war, and the manner in which it was commenced, in defiance of all constitutional sanction. The opponents of unnecessary war, of unnecessary sacrifice of life, of an immense public debt, of a system of conquest, and of a total subversion of our own Constitution, should rally to the rescue, and send men to Congress who will pursue a different course.

The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company was organized at a general meeting at Marion C. H., S. C., on the 2d ult. The following amounts were found to be subscribed:—

Wilmington,	$156,200
Columbus county, N. C.,	17,500
Marion District, S. C.,	46,100
Darlington District, S. C.,	42,600
Sumter District, S. C.,	57,300
	$319,700

The following officers were appointed:—

President, Gov. E. B. Dudley, of Wilmington, with a salary of $2,500.

Directors, Henry Nutt, D. Fulton, Jno. McRae, Sen., Wilmington; J. Maultsby, Columbus county; J. Eli Gregg, A. L. Scarborough, Marion C. H.; G. W. Dargan, J. S. Gibson, Darlington, S. C.; J. J. Moore, R. B. Muldrow, Sumter C. H.

General Agent, John McRae, of Wilmington, with a salary of $1500.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Wingate, of Darlington, with a salary of $1500.

Besides these, a Chief Engineer, with a salary of $2500, and a Principal Assistant Engineer, with a salary of $1500, are to be appointed.

It was resolved, that when the Board deem it advisable to put the Road under contract, it shall be commenced at both ends.

Books are to be opened at various places for further subscriptions.

Mutations of Fortune and Business.—Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., the distinguished Editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, makes the following remarks in his Valedictory Address on retiring from the paper which he has so ably conducted for 25 years:—

"In such a close connection with the public affairs of the city and State as I have had for twenty-five years, I have noticed changes that would seem to have been enough for a century in other times. Events have succeeded in startling rapidity, and the history of a few years would seem to include a record of a generation. Not to refer to those of a more general nature, I may say that *I do not know of a single mercantile firm now extant, which was in existence when I became connected with this paper*. Of the many daily papers which are published in Philadelphia, the U. S. Gazette is the only one that was in existence in 1822; and how many have arisen and fallen, or been absorbed by others, I cannot tell; and the change among editors has not been less than that in papers and publishers. I believe I am the senior editor of the gentle craft in our city."

The late Judge Martin.—A statement has gone the rounds of the papers, imputing fraud to the late venerable Judge Francois Xavier Martin, of New Orleans, (formerly of Newbern, N. C.) in the making of his will. He left his large estate, nearly half a million, to his brother in New Orleans, and it was asserted that his real intention was to give the property to his relatives in France, but that by leaving it as he did he evaded a law of Louisiana which lays a tax of 10 per cent. on devises to foreigners. We observe that the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in affirming the validity of the will, has taken occasion to repel, in most decided terms, the imputation of fraud, as altogether foreign to the known purity and uprightness of the Judge's character. This is a gratifying decision, and it gave general satisfaction in New Orleans.

A great Taylor meeting was held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Saturday last—and conspicuous among the orators were John M. Read and Richard Vaux, Esqrs. prominent and influential members of the Locofoco party. They profess to go for Gen. Taylor as the "democratic candidate in 1848." These gentlemen know very well that Gen. Taylor is a Whig; but they deem this a favorable opportunity of getting on the other side of the fence without the necessity of a frank and manly confession and recantation of error.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Masonic funeral, appointed by the fraternity of Masons, over the late Col. Arch'd McKay, who died near Harlleesville, Marion District, South Carolina; Sermon preached by the Rev. Moses Coleman, after which, the Masons assembled round the grave of the deceased, where Gen. Edward B. Wheeler, of Marion, delivered a most feeling and excellent Eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, comforting and consoling the widow and other branches of the family. The large assembly of persons on that occasion was estimated not to be less than from three to four thousand; this will at once show how numerous were the friends and acquaintances Col. Archibald McKay had when he died.

WARREN ALFORD.
HUGH C. McCALLUM.

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE RAIL ROAD.

We are glad to learn that the projected Railroad from Raleigh to South Carolina, through Fayetteville, is attracting the attention of capitalists. There is no line of improvement, in the whole country, we believe, certainly not one south of the Potomac, which would contribute to so extended a convenience as the making of this link in the great metropolitan steam line from Maine to New Orleans. We hope soon to see this important section of the great chain under way.

National Intelligencer.

The Present and the Future.—If some Rip Van Winkle had gone to sleep, say in 1820 or from there along to 1825, and were now to wake from his long nap, he would marvel exceedingly at the altered state of our relations to the old world; but those of us who live to see 1867 may find more room for wonder in the state of relations then existing. The influence exerted by this continent upon the destinies of the eastern hemisphere, but especially the continent of Europe—confining our observations merely to the physical effect—is already very great; and it seems to be in the natural course of things that it must become much greater. We now supply Europe mainly with the greatest and most important staple for manufacturing industry. We partially supply Europe with food. We are rapidly advancing to a position in which we shall supply the whole world with lead. Of iron and copper we have enough to supply the world, the only thing wanting at present being the means of procuring and forwarding them cheaper. It is far more probable that in time we shall supply a large portion of Europe with fuel. Cotton, food, lead, copper, iron, coal—if we become great exporters of all these what an immense tribute we shall draw from the wealth and industry of other nations.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, from which the above is copied, estimates that a million of pounds sterling in specie is likely hereafter to be annually brought to this country by emigrants.

ANOTHER RETREATING "DEMOCRAT."

Samuel F. Rice, Esq., a leading member of the Locofoco party in Alabama, residing in the Congressional district formerly represented by Felix G. McConnell, of whom at one time he was the unsuccessful opponent, in virtue of the nomination of a Locofoco Caucus, is now in the field in opposition to McConnell's successor, Mr. Bowden. He is of course charged by the Locofoco papers in his district, with producing "discord and disunion in the democratic ranks." In reply to this charge Mr. Rice states that the disunion and discord complained of are ascribable to other causes—that is to say, "to certain measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and to the acts of the last Congress." Among the 'measures' of which he complains, is Mr. Polk's getting our country into this *very popular* war with Mexico, [as the Union assures us it is,] when, as Mr. Rice truly declares, "it was as easy to avoid a war with Mexico about Texas as it was to avoid a war with Great Britain about Oregon." As in the latter case the President consulted the Senate before taking any decisive step towards Great Britain. Mr. Rice expresses his surprise that he should have adopted such a decisive course towards Mexico "without consulting either branch of Congress." This act of usurpation, together with the censure of Gen. Taylor, and the efforts to supersede him by the appointment of Benton as Lieutenant General, and some other acts to which he refers, has induced Mr. Rice to dissolve his old party relations, and to come out, as he does decidedly, in favor of Gen. Taylor for the next Presidency.—*Richmond Whig.*

Virginia Special Election.—At the regular special election in Virginia in April, Micheal (Whig) was returned to the House of Delegates from Morgan county. His Locofoco opponent contended that there was an informality in the election, and gave notice of his intention to contest the seat. Thereupon Mr. Michael, sure of his right, and indisposed to refer to the House of Delegates to settle what might so much better be done by the people, resigned his seat, and a new election was ordered. The election took place on Thursday last. We have received an extra from the Martinsburg Gazette, giving the returns. Mr. Michael is elected by 15 majority! So that question is settled, and settled rightly too. This election of a Whig in Morgan ties the Legislature in joint ballot.

Mr. Polk in Boston.—The President made his *entree* into Boston, on Tuesday, in a shower of rain. He was received with the usual ceremonies and escorted through the principal streets to his lodgings at the Revere House. The Atlas says, when the carriage in which the President was placed, passed the lower end of the Old State House, a stout old gentleman, evidently uneasy at the "plentiful lack" of enthusiasm which prevailed, took off his hat and cried out, with a loud voice, "Three cheers for Gen. Jackson and all his friends." This unexpected draft upon the patriotism of the crowd was duly honored by a loud laugh. Even the President could not resist smiling at the singularity of the appeal.

Value of Coal Lands.—A letter from a gentleman in Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) says:

"Business here is brisk. Property is on the advance; coal lands especially. Three sales of very ordinary lands, worth comparatively little but for coal, sold last month—100 acres for $10,000; 140 acres for $13,000; 330 acres for $33,000. It almost frightens us; and yet, if we could reason from facts developed last year, $500 an acre would not be a fourth of the value. The Hudson and Delaware Company, taking their coal from this county, 330,000 tons, made a clear profit of $582,000—more than a dollar and a half a ton; and an acre will yield from fifteen to twenty thousand tons."

Extract of a leter from an English gentlemen to his correspondent in New York, dated

LONDON, June 2, 1847.

The weather for the last month has been magnificent throughout the whole of Europe; and another such a month will bring a July harvest with an abundance without precedent—the potato excepted—which is, I imagine, for a time, lost as an article of food for the Irish, and which will be likely to afford a market for your maize until an increased growth of other grain in Europe supplies the deficiency.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1847.

News has reached this city that the rupture between General Scott and Mr. Trist widens materially. It was well known by leading men in this city, long ago, that General Scott had any thing but an exalted opinion of this Mr. Trist, and that Mr. Trist was far from being an admirer of Gen. Scott. Why, then, was Mr. Trist, in preference to all other men, sent out to Mexico to act in concert with General Scott or to thwart and obstruct the course of that General?

When Gen. Scott obtains possession of the city of Mexico, and Santa Anna, who will have escaped, is still found to be the President of the Republic, with whom will the treaty be made? If it is made by Gen. Scott, it will be made only with a *bona fide* Government of Mexico. There will be no sham or humbug about the matter! If Mr. Trist makes it, it may be made with any sort of irresponsible characters!

The idea that Mr. Trist has already made a treaty with the Mexicans, which is on its way here, and which idea has been briskly circulated over the country, has been started, as is supposed, for the benefit of certain stockbrokers! It won't do—we have no peace yet!

We are heartily gratified to learn that the health of John Quincy Adams has much improved since his return from Washington. He walks daily, without the assistance even of a cane, a greater or less distance, according to the weather or inclination. He has the complete use of his faculties, mental and physical, and takes as much interest as ever in all the occurrences of life.—*Tribune.*

A Nice House.—"Mamma," said a little fellow whose mother had forbidden him drawing horses and ships on the mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail, "Mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Rackett's we can cut the sofa, and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't get any fun at all."

MARRIED.

At Rockfish Village, on the 17th ult., by Colin McRae, Esq., DANIEL CAMERON to Miss CAROLINE McKENZIE. Also, on the 22d, by the same, JOHN JOHNSON to Miss ANN JANE TOWNSEND. Also, on the 27th, JNO. McPHAIL to Miss MARY CAMPBELL. Also, on Sunday evening last, Mr. JAMES MOORE to Miss PATSY BIGGS.

In this county, on the 15th ult., Mr. ALEX'R MAXWELL to Miss SUSAN McDANIEL.—Also, on the 16th, Mr. GRAY CULBRETH to Miss REBECCA MAXWELL.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. M. C. Turrentine, the Rev. S. JONES to Miss MARY F. DAVIS.

In Anson County, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Dr. ALBERT MYERS to Miss ELIZA PICKETT, daughter of the late Martin Pickett.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of his father, after a very few days illness, THOS. WRIGHT, only son of William B. Wright, Esq., aged 15 years and 3 months. Thus early vanished the hopes of a fond father: Thus hastily were bereaved a numerous circle of devoted friends. His sainted mother had been spared but a short time to counsel her child, but her holy example and pious instructions were not fruitless. And if the possession of a gently kind and an ardently affectionate disposition, with a mind of unusual compass, could prolong earthly existence, our young friend would still live. But alas! the insatiate archer's indiscriminate aim cannot be averted by worth and virtue!—and now memory alone retains the recollection of what he was. Many a tear commingles with the earth which conceals the beloved form, and waters the verdure which beautifies the quiet grave, betokening the deep sympathy of numerous sad hearts. P.

In this town, on the 27th ult., JOHN HENRY, youngest son of Micajah and Eliza Thomas, aged 17 months.

In Montgomery county, on the 21st ultimo, of croup, ANN MARIA ELI CHRISTIAN, third daughter of Eli and Mary Jane Christian, aged one year eight months and nine days.

☞ Hillsboro' Recorder will please copy.

At Oxford, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. BETSY HILLYARD, widow of the late Benj'n Hillyard, Esq., in the 80th year of her age. She lingered under a protracted nervous affection, the effect of paralysis, until a kind Providence released her from her suffering here below and called her to the arms of that Almighty Saviour in whom she believed and trusted. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. As a christian, she was exemplary; as a wife, a mother, a mistress, a friend, she was faithful and kind. She had many friends but no enemies, and has left many relatives to mourn her departure. P.

In Black Swamp Circuit, South Carolina, the Rev JOHN S. CAPERS, of the M. E. Church. His death was occasioned by injuries received by being thrown from his Sulkey by a frightened horse. He was a nephew of Bishop Capers.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 6.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Oats,	45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	10¼ a 10½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	77 a 80	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	6¾ a 7	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	90 a $1	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Sales of Cotton at 10¾ to 11.—Flour 6 to 6½. Corn 70 to 80. Bacon 10½ to 10¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New Wheat Flour is held at $9; other Fayetteville Flour 8 00 to 8 50. Corn 95 to 1 00—heavy stock. Bacon 10½—stock large. Not much doing in Timber and Lumber; Fair and good Mill Timber 5 to 7 50. Shipping 7 to 10 00. Flooring Boards 7 50 to 8 50; Wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 00. New virgin dip Turpentine 2 60; Yellow 2 20; hard 1 10. Tar in demand at 1 85.

At New York, Cotton is quiet, waiting for the next Steamer. Flour 7 to 7 25. Wheat 1 50 to 1 70. Corn 80 to 96.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¾ to 12. Corn 85. Flour 5 75 to 6 50.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,737,740 bales, against 2,010,286 last year.

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the new Hotel Company, are requested to present them to the undersigned by Saturday morning next.

A meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, on business of importance.

A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.

July 6.

Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headly, just received, for sale separately or with the 1st volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. Price 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, pages. Price 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott. Price 25 cts.

Also, St. Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Christo, $1.—Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Prairie Bird, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 90. Thornton's Prayers, 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchmen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. Medical Books, School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 5.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.—Schr. Curiosity from Charleston. 27.—Barque Bacchus from Savannah. 29.—Sloop Vanderventer from Georgetown. July 1.—Schrs. J. A. Lancaster from New York, A. J. DeRosset from do., R. W. Brown from do., Harrison Price from do., C. P. Brown from do., Ellen Sedgwick from do., Nevis from Thomaston, Patmos from Philadelphia, Leesburg from do., Joseph Lybrand from do., Sam'l R. Jackson from Tampico; Brigs Damariscove from New York, Gen. Marion from do. 2.—Bremen Barque Diamant from New York; Brig Samuel Potter from N. York; Schrs. Thorn from New York, Thomas P. Cooper from do., Abdel Kader from do., Sarah Elizabeth from Philadelphia, Spartan from Tampico.

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

LOST,

ON Sunday evening, on Ramsay Street, or about the Grave Yard, a BRACELET made of hair, with a gold Clasp set with hair. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

July 5. 1w

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use,
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article,
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap.
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.

Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by John McCaskill, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 26th of July 1847, at 12 o'clock, M., a certain Negro man named SANDY.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

July 5, 1847. 69ts

☞ The Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, (for or against,) with all who can make it convenient, during the present month. He will also be glad to receive orders for Law Books, &c., to be filled on the best terms during his approaching visit to the Northern cities.

E. J. HALE.

July 5.

Jesse Wicker and others, *vs.* Nancy Wicker and others.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

IT is ordered by the Court, that this cause be referred to the Clerk and Master to take an account, and that notice thereof of 20 days be given to Nancy Wicker by publication in the Fayetteville Observer. The said Nancy is hereby notified that an account will be taken in this cause, at the Equity Office in the Court House in Carthage, on the 3d day of August, 1847.

70] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.

June 10, 1847. 70-tf

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED.

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following.

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefitted, by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged. I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose: I got no relief. At last my physician said he could not cure me, I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA A. BECHTEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Bechtel; her statement is true.

WHITALL STOKES, Druggist.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Spencer's Pills and Tonic and Restorative Bitters.

As proof of the popularity of these Medicines, we subjoin the following:

A. Campbel, Sumter District, S. C., writes, ordering fresh supplies, and states that Judge Richardson, and others of that district, have made use of them for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice and general debility, with great success.

John T. Ervin, of Darlington, S. C., that he is all out of the Bitters, and orders a fresh supply—that wherever used they are approved of, and their popularity fast increasing.

Thomas Fletcher, Telfair co., Ga., writes, he is all out, in less than two months after taking the agency, and orders a new and large supply.

Wm. B. Beazely, Barnwell District, S. C., G. D. Collins, Anson county, N. C., M. A. Santos, Norfolk, Va., and large numbers of others, write for fresh supplies, informing us of the rapid sales and increasing popularity of these Pills and Bitters.

As proof of the efficacy of these Medicines, read the following:

Nathan G. Gully, Johnson county, N. C., was cured of a case of the Measles, followed by a long protracted attack of Chills and Fever, by the use of one box of Pills and one bottle of Bitters.

Stewart Beggs, Druggist, of Augusta, was cured of a long protracted case of the Piles, by the use of two bottles of Bitters.

Mr. ——, one of the Judges of Jefferson county, Ga., was cured of Dyspepsia and Piles, by the use of two bottles of Bitters taken in connexion with the Pills.

Col. Sherwood, Tallahassee, Florida, was cured of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in four weeks after commencing the use of the Pills and Bitters.

And these are only a few isolated cases among the many which are daily coming to our knowledge. To the afflicted we say, make trial of Spencer's Pills and Bitters before giving up your case as incurable. Many have been cured—many others may be.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States.

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Cinq Mars, a Historical Romance, 25; Jno. Q. Adams's Lives of American Statesmen, 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Bradly's Practical Sermons, 2 50; Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, 60; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 2 00; Found, 2 37; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

A few Medical Books.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan'y 26, 1847. 45tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira and Mocha Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms; painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Sieves; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard, best quality; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and Black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Cotton Yarn; Tobacco and Kentucky Jeans; Axes; Coffee Mills; grain and mowing Scythes; Cradles; wire drawing Knives; Steelyards; Chains; [illegible] Hammers and Hatchets; [illegible] and Cotton Seed; Bags; [illegible] Shovels; Smoothing Irons; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; [illegible] Trunks and [illegible] Lockets; [illegible] Candles; [illegible]; Essences; [illegible] Wine; Crockery, suited to the country; [illegible] Glassware; [illegible] Pots and Ovens; Skillets, Ladles, and [illegible] Cigars; [illegible] Champagne Wine [illegible] and French Brandies; [illegible] Sherry, white and red Port Wines, [illegible] *has Ill-scented.*

The above, with many other articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. 58tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55-tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS, 20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL. Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. 56tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs

&c. For sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine site Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the drayage. Produce down the river shipped [illegible].

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent

Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

H. LEETE,

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square,

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF **GOODS** suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and Fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines; black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sporting and common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold *very low* for *Cash*, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta, THIS DAY.

A LARGE assortment of Summer Clothing, consisting of drap d'ete, tweed, blue flannel, linen, and cotton Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; drap d'ete, linen and cotton Pants; bl'k satin, silk, bombazine, embossed Marseilles polka silk Vests.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

At No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 4, 1847. 66-tf

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Soie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do.
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do.
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do.
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do.
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses, Thread Laces, Edgings, &c. together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

April 24, 1847. 60-tf

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, the most common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Fayetteville prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 65tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN [illegible] engaged [illegible] has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who [illegible]. He deems it unnecessary to offer any [illegible] proof [illegible].

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions given with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

N. B. The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Camera, [illegible] Achromatic Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms.

J. E. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CLONEY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats to the shipping public under a late revision and reduction of the rates.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she takes on some additional machinery, her draft is calculated at only 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the forwarding business with regularity and despatch in all stages of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as annexed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deem themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business at this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up with the conviction that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 17th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

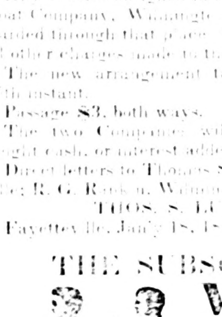
The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

THE SUBSCRIBER



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

Theory and Practice of Teaching, Sl.

OR, the Motives and Methods of Good School-keeping, by David P. Page, Principal of the New York State Normal School.

A successful and capable Teacher in this State says that this work "is entitled to the careful perusal of *every Teacher*."

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 Cask pure French Brandy,
1 Chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Powchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
1 bags Pepper.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

June 1, 1847. 66tf

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf sewed Boots; water proof, kip, and stogy do; Ladies' Walking do; Over-shoes, with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Spring, Cloth, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, Fur Seal, Nutria, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Fancy, Seal and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.

Oct. 23, 1846. 34tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOHN, who absconded from me about the first of [illegible], or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. He is [illegible] very shrewd; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, probably light [illegible] or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State, and may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt [illegible] that he is free [illegible] the name of Preston Reed, or if his wife [illegible] may pretend to have a title for [illegible] she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, Nov. 23, 1847. 60-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-observation has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "fame" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer*

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Var-

nish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. (Stewart's) Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
50 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee,
With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.

HEADLEY'S new work, 1st volume, price $1 25. Also, Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions in the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Leibeg's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by

E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pep-

per, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 13tf

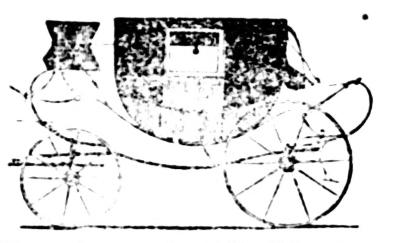
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures!



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.

One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,

J. G. SHEPHERD,

Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT,

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 26, 1846. 43-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

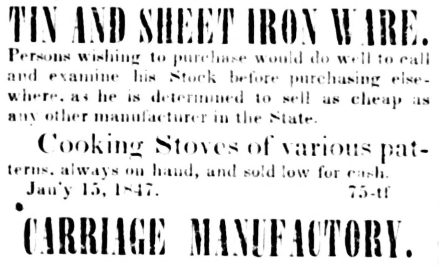
Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns,

always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laen; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine blk Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Painted Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wood Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Leaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mou'd and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.

May 4, 1847. 61-3m

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

MAYNARD & NOYES' BLACK WRITING INK.

THIS INK has stood the test of more than *thirty years'* trial, and during this time has been constantly increasing in public favor and patronage, and is now the leading article in the country. *It flows freely, does not mould, becomes permanently black, and will not corrode under any circumstances, and is adapted to both quill and steel pens.* Those who may be unacquainted with its superiority are invited to read the following testimonials, selected from many of a similar character, and to make trial of it, themselves:

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, 8th March, 1847.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: Gentlemen—Your Writing Ink has been in almost constant use by the officers of this banking house for the last *fifteen years*, and has always been preferred to any other brand. *It flows freely from the pen, and does not mould, and the color, though sometimes pale when in a bottle is first used, becomes a beautiful permanent black.* I have been a regular consumer of it myself during this time, excepting when curiosity has led me to make trial of other kinds, or I have been compelled to it in consequence of not being able to find yours in this market, and take pleasure in being able to speak so favorably of it, and trust that my opinion, founded on such long experience, will induce many who may not be so well acquainted with its merits, to give it a trial.

Yours, respectfully,

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: We are happy in being able to say that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed above of your writing ink by Mr. Dewey, the cashier of this institution.

Respectfully, yours,

DUN. CAMERON, President;

S. W. WHITING, Teller;

D. DU PRE, Book-Keeper.

☞ The trade can be supplied by the Manufacturers in Boston. Also, for sale by E. J. Hale, and all the principal Booksellers in the Southern States.

April 15, 1847. 65-6wpd

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the purchaser and sole proprietor of this well known and pleasant WATERING PLACE, situate in the Western part of Chatham County, and about 18 miles West of Pittsborough, the County seat of said County, will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The qualities of these Springs having been fairly tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, and he pronounced them possessing the best medical properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and experiment.

The accommodations will be of the best character that this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and moral neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a trial before resorting to more distant and expensive, but less agreeable watering places.

The Proprietor having been at considerable expense in fitting up his buildings, and making all necessary improvements, flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every thing that they may desire within his reach.

Price of Board shall be as reasonable as the Proprietor can possibly afford.

ABNER B. MARSH.

Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-tf

☞ Wil Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, tf. and forward acct's to Emerson's Tan Yard.

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y.

For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 20, 1847. 59tf

MILLINERY.

MRS HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 26tf

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to discharge the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.

T. MATHEWS,

D. CASWELL.

Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. 37

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 59

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE Universal PILLS.

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for the [illegible] and immediate powers of restoring [illegible] to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or [illegible] Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public that has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds of [illegible] who are using them to be not only the most [illegible] pleasant in their operation, but the most innocent and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. [illegible] who once make trial of these Pills never afterwards [illegible] to be without them, which is sufficient [illegible] of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain [illegible] in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they [illegible] which would be [illegible] and are far superior to any thing now in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having [illegible] under this dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any medicine ever brought before the public, and one [illegible] will establish their surpassing virtues and [illegible] them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypochondriac Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which [illegible] are subject.

They are mild in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. [illegible] taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, [illegible] the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of Bad Humours, quiet Nervous Irritability, and invariably produce [illegible] health.

As an Anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich, corner of Liberty, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1847. 58-6m

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the power of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have tested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.	JONES.
A. Graham.	James McDaniel.
CUMBERLAND.	CRAVEN.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	John Bryant.
Christopher Munroe.	COLUMBUS.
Alex. Williams.	Lot Williamson.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	ROBESON.
Farquhard Smith.	W. C. McNeill.
John McDaniel.	RICHMOND.
John Evans.	John C. McLaurin.
J. W. Howell.	John L. Fairley.
BLADEN.	ANSON.
Gen. James McKay.	A. Banelman.
Robert Melvin.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
S. N. Richardson.	CASWELL.
Thomas C. Smith.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Isaac Wright.	William Russell.
John Smith.	CHATHAM.
SAMPSON.	Cole & Brantly.
G. T. Barksdale.	Smith & Pullen.
Patrick Murphy.	N. Clegg.
John H. Spearman.	WAKE.
Hardy Royal.	S. Beasly.
NEW HANOVER.	JOHNSTON.
James Murphy.	J. T. Leach.
Charles Henry.	BEAUFORT.
ONSLOW.	B. Runyon.
Robert Aman.	—— Arnold.
GREENE.	PITT.
Thomas Hooker.	John Joiner.
GUILFORD.	Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
Dr. Faulks.	DUPLIN.
LENOIR.	Lewis Hering.
Thomas Rouse.	James Jarman.
Jesse Lassiter.	Daniel Moore.
John Williams, Esq.	

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State

DUNCAN McNEILL.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf